G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Preserve

191 8-19

(pp)

File No. 102-18

Serial Nos. 27, 28, 29

Later references.

pp 6-19 (25, 30, 40, 56)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 27-29

Part B for Feb 1919

SUBJECT.

Fixing Maximum wholesale and retail prices of food grains

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 - 28-1-19

G. R. S. III—1]

1918.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(PP)

NOTES.

File No. 10278

FILE HEADING.

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

TES—First Sheet.

WD 1232—GPB—20,000—18-11-18

Fixing Maximum Wholesale retail prices of food grains

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 102 of 1918.

Serial No.	
	Telegrams dt 11.11.18 to the Dy Com^rs of D^ts Except Bangalore requesting them to intimate the maximum wholesale & retail prices on the several food grains in respect of which maximum prices have not been fixed -
	To the Dy Com^r - Bangalore no G 8376 dt 11.11.1918 Requests him to furnish the information in respect of Bangalore D^t
	From the D.C. Com^r - Bangalore D.O. no 71 dt 11.11.18 Intimates the prices that may be fixed for the Bangalore
	Telegram dt 11.11.18 from the Dy Com^r - Kadur in the matter.
27	Notn no G 8689 dt 12.11.18 prescribing maximum wholesale prices for the several foodgrains in the 8 D^ts of the 2 circles

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. P. 1646/1653

File No. 102 of 1918

Serial No.	
	Telegrams from the Dy Comr Tumkur, Hassan Chitaldrug Kolar and Bangalore received in the matter
29	From the Dy Comr Chitaldrug No S.C. 713 dt 13.11.18 Confirms the telegram sent by him
30	From the Dy Comr Kolar No C 468 dt 12.11.18 Submits his recommendations regarding the fixing of maximum prices in the Kolar Dt. Subd by 18/11/18 Retail prices have to be fixed.

Bowring Timmaya

Dy Commr

Secretariat

B

CHIEF SECRETARIAT II POLITICAL BRANCH 25 FEB 1919

8—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

To

Dy Com² - Tumkur.

Please wire what maximum wholesale prices you recommend for paddy, rice, jola and retail prices for rice jola in Tumkur District

Chief Secy -

To Dy Com² - Hassan.

Please wire what maximum wholesale prices you recommend for ragi, rice, jola and retail prices for rice jola in Hassan District

Chief Secy

To Dy Comr Kolar

Please were what maximum wholesale
prices you recommend for
paddy, rice, jola and retail
prices rice jola in Kolar Distt.

Chief Secy

To Dy Comrs & Kadur & Chitaldrug.

Please were what maximum wholesale and retail
prices you recommend for rice
ragi jola and ~~any~~ wholesale price
for paddy, in your District

Chief Secy

P.T.O

No G. 8326 Q
11/11/18

The Dy Com²
Bangalore Distt

Dear Sir,

I am desired to

request you to intimate

to

Gov what maximum

wholesale prices ~~Govt~~ may be fixed

~~fix beef prices~~

~~recommend~~ for the

sale of rice, paddy

idra in your Distt

& also retail prices

for rice & idra

Your reply may

kindly be sent before

this evening

Yours &c

11/11/18

D.O. No. 8376/11/10

Office of the Deputy Commissioner

Bangalore District

Dated, Bangalore 11th November 19..

Dear Mr. Jayaram Iyer

In reply to your D.O.No.8376 ---- to-day I am writing to state that the following ---- prices appear to be fair:-

Paddy wholesale Rs 15/- a pall

Rice.(1st sort)	(2nd sort)	
Rs 21/-	Rs 19/-	wholesale
Rs 22 /.	20/-	Retail

As for Jolla, we do not grow much of it here. The ~~pxx~~ price of the same will largely depend on the prices fixed for the Jolam area in the late Nagar Division. Any-way the prices may be fixed as the same for Ragi.

Yours Sincerely.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram

Charges to pay.	
Rs.	As.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Shimoga Gdu	11	16	25		28

TO Chief Secretary
Bangalore

Recommends rice
ragi Jola paddy whole
sale 6 8 8 7 rupees
per pallah respectively
retailed 6 12 12 seers
per rupee respectively

N.B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons—4706—17-12-17—1,63,000 Blks. (Edn. II).

144

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.	
Rs.	As.

Office Stamp: BANGALORE 13 NOV 18

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Tumkur	12	15	2		36
				Recd. here at 15 E. 53 M.	

TO Chief Secretary Bangalore

Wholesale price for paddy and rice may be fixed at 8 and 18 rupees respectively per pallar retail price of rice and jola at 5 and 6 seers respee

Deputy Commissioner

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons—4706—17-12-17—1,63,000 Blks. (Edn. II).

C. 189

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. Rs. As.

Stamp. BANGALORE 12 NOV 18

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
arsikere	12	17	0		81

Recd. here at 17 H. 15 M.

TO Chief secretary Bangalore

maximum wholesale price rice second sort 20 rupees first sort 22 rupees in arsikere taluk and Second sort 17 rupees first sort 20 rupees

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

al Chand & Sons—4706—17-12-17—1,63,000 Blks. (Edn. II).

POSTS

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	
Harihar	15			

TO Gensee Bangalore

Recd.

BANGALORE NOV 18

Words.

maximum price davangere kanhar
hosadurga kolalkere wholesale ragi
9 gola 11 rice 19 rupees
palla retail ragi 10 gola 8 rice
5 seers per rupee stop chitaleu

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons—4706—17-12-17—1,63,000 Bks. (Edn. II).

C. War Circle 14.11.15 for War

POSTS TELEGRAPHS. 333

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.	
Rs.	As.

Office Stamp. BANGALORE 18 NOV 15

Handed in at (Office of Origin). | Date. | Hour. | Minute. | Service Instructions. | Words

Chikballapur Th S.R. 13 14/55 66

Recd. here at 18 H. 27 M.

To Chief Secretary Bangalore

Regarding your wire I recommend following maximum rice Kolar district Mysore state rice wholesale

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons—4706—17-12-17—1,63,000 Bks. (Edn. II).

Confidential

Deputy Commissioner's Office,

No.C.456. Kolar District,

Dated Oorgaum, the 9th November 18.

Memo.

The present situation with regard to rice and ragi is serious and unprecedented and it is necessary to see what light analogies throw on the question. The run on shops and stores of rice and ragi that occurred recently has its parallel in the run ob naks during times of stress. In such times of stress, it has been understood - that the proper course is firstly the suspension of the operation of the act regulating the relation of the note issue to the actual coin in reserve and secondly the support of the reserve by the movement of Treasury balances into the Banks. Similarly, with regard to - rice and ragi the cessation of the panic had to be brought about - by an artificial suspension of the Economic Law of supply and demand which forces the price up when the supplies are inadequate. This suspension of the economic law is, in fact, what the Notification of the Maximum prices amounts to. The next step required for the steadying of the situation must be something similar to the supporting of the reserve in the banks by the Government Treasury balances. In other words, the inadequate stocks must be reinforced by supplies from other countries bought with the Government balances. The Government of Mysore have already issued orders for the purchase of two lakhs worth of Burma rice and further steps are being recommended.

2. Meanwhile, as already foreseen and pointed out, the first effect of the Notification fixing the maximum prices has been that Ragi is not offered in some of the markets for sale. This effect - appears to correspond to the tendency not to offer coin in exchange for notes when the note issue is increased. One way of meeting such a situation with regard to coin is what is now adopted in our -- Treasuries, viz., to take into the Treasuries as much coin as possible

and keep it there as long as possible so as to support the note circulation. The analogy of this with regard to rice and ragi is that we should purchase with the enabling powers and with the help of public moneys as much rice and ragi as possible and keep them in reserve to support and steady the prices in markets without interfering with the private merchants. In other words, while the Notification prescribes the maximum price of Ragi and while these maximum prices will be made use of by Government for their purchases and their sales, the prices in the markets will not be interfered with and consent will not be given for prosecutions under rule 7 of the Defence of India rules so long as the merchants concerned trade in a reasonable manner, with only a reasonable margin of profit and bring in fresh stocks to the market independently of the aid of the authorities and without upsetting the measures of the authorities.

3. As much purchase of ragi as possible at the Notification rates should be made by local officers with the funds of Local committees or philonthropic individuals. This ragi should not be allowed to compete in the local markets, ~~if~~ ragi privately obtained by the merchants without Government aid and without thwarting the measures of Government. Only when the best private efforts of merchants fail and no stock of ragi is actually available in the shandy should the Government supplies of ragi be thrown into the shandies and then the ragi should be sold at Notification rates. The ragi purchased at Notification rates should be sold in Municipal Depots at the Notification rate strictly to poor people who hold tickets of poverty. The ragi in Municipal depots should not be sold to those who do not possess tickets as and thereby the private market will be interefered with.

4. These instructions should be given effect to at once and report made after every shandy in every place mentioning the difficulties met with, if any, and the proposals for remedying the difficulties.

Sd.B.Venkoba Rao,
Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

(Copy)

B. Venkoba Rao

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

No.C.~~54 6576~~ 468

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Kolar District,
Dated Camp Chickballapur, 12th Nov.18.

DIARY NO. 7646

18-19 P.W. 102-18 28

From

B.Venkoba Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your telegram of to-day asking me what maximum wholesale prices I would recommend for Paddy, rice and Cholam, and what retail prices for rice and cholum in the Kolar District, I have the honour to state as follows:--

It is admitted on all hands that commandeering of food stuffs is necessary in the public interests. This commandeering has to be done at some price. The price should be the market price or a price fixed by a Notification. If it is to be the market price, what the market price is and how it is to be determined etc will cause complications and delay in the commandeering of stocks. Moreover, the present Defence of India rules will have to be altered if any method of commandeering stocks otherwise than by fixing a maximum price is to be resorted to. If there is to be simple and prompt action there should be a price fixed by a Notification.

2. Whenever commandeering is necessary, the Notification fixing the maximum price is therefore necessary. But the fixing of a price for an article makes the article disappear in the private market, if the price fixed either happens to be

below the ruling market rate or prevents the tendency which the price of the article has, to rise in the market in accordance with the natural Economic laws. On the other hand, the fixing of too high a price for an article defeats the object of making the article accessible to the public at a reasonable price. With regard to articles of which we expect no import and the export of which we do not allow--Ragi is an example-- we can afford to fix a price slightly lower than that in the market because the special restrictions mentioned bar the operation of the Economic Law according to which the fixation of an unduly low price drives out the article from the market and the fixation of an unduly high price attracts the article into the market.

3. With regard to rice, we have not enough of it and we have to attract import and we cannot therefore fix a price slightly below the market rate in the case of rice which is to be imported. A price slightly higher than the market rate will have an excellent effect in attracting imports of rice from elsewhere. To make this imported rice accessible to the public at cheaper rates either Government or local organizations will have to bear a loss equal to the difference between the cheaper rate and the fixed price .. But with regard to rice which we have already in the country commandeering is required to ensure a fair distribution which, in other words, is rationing. A fixed price is therefore required to enable commandeering to be done and it is possible to have this fixed price at the market rate or at a rate lower than the market rate which may be assumed to be the market rate if stocks that do not come into the market without commandeering had voluntarily come into the market. I think therefore that for rice which has to be commandeered and which may be notified as Mysore State rice, the retail rate may be fixed at 4½ seers per rupee and the wholesale rate at Rs.20 per palla for 2nd class rice and 4 seers per rupee and Rs.23 per palla for 1st class rice. With regard

regard to rice which the Government mean to import in large quantities, there is no object in fixing the maximum prices as no commandeering can be done and as bearing the loss in selling at concession rates is a matter not requiring the Notification of maximum prices. As regards rice imported by private merchants from British India and sometimes sold at enormous profits, some power is necessary to take over stocks. For this, a price tempting enough to the importing merchants but not extravagent has to be fixed. I learn that import of rice from British India except by the Mysore Government will soon be altogether stopped. If that is so, there is no good in fixing any price for the imported rice at all. If my information is not correct and if import of rice by private merchants from British India will still continue, I may kindly be informed and I shall then consider and propose the maximum prices for Burma rice, Broken rice, Boiled rice, and raw rice.

4. The growth and selling of Cholam in this District is not considerable and I therefore make no proposals about that article now. I shall make proposals later if necessary.

5. As regards Paddy, the same considerations apply as in the case of rice, and for what may be notified as Mysore State Paddy the wholesale price may be fixed at Rs.16/-per candy of 180 seers.

6. What each village wants for its requirements and what surplus stock each village has, what are deficient taluks and what surplus taluks with regard to an article are questions connected with rationing for areas as distinguished from rationing for families and individuals which will still be required. Rationing by areas does not make away with the necessity of maximum prices, for rationing depends on commandeering and commandeering depends on maximum prices. The maximum prices drive an article out of the private market only when they are fixed at rates slightly below the market rate and even then the instructions

instructions issued in my confidential memo (Copy enclosed for information) to the officers of this District, will prevent any untoward effects resulting from a dissociation of private enterprise from the article the maximum price of which is notified. In other words, it should be made clear when a maximum price is notified that it is mainly for purchases and sales by Government and that the prices in the private market will not be interfered with, so long as merchants in the private market bring in fresh stocks of the article into the private market without the aid of the authorities, without thwarting the measures of the authorities and without making undue profits.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

No 9 | P.P 102-18-27 dt 12/11/18

Notification

No 8689

In exercise of the powers vested in Govt, under sub-rule (2)(b) of Rule 3 B of the Rules, issued under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act 1915 as introduced into Mysore by Regn I of 1918 Govt are pleased to fix maximum wholesale prices as shown in the annexed statement - for the sale of the foodgrains noted therein, being local products, in the several Districts of the State - Concessions of

dt 12.11.18

Sd/ M.V. Rly Sec.

Pl
12

Statement showing maximum wholesale prices for the sale of the under-mentioned foodgrains, being local products, in the several Dts of the State

Grains	Bangalore City	Bangalore Dt	Mysore City	Mysore Distt	Kolar Dt	Tumkur Dt	Hassan Dt	Shimoga Dt	Kadur Dt	Chitaldrug Dt.
Paddy	Rs 10 per palla	Rs 10 per palla	Rs 8½ per palla	2nd sort - Rs 14 per candy of 180 seers	Rs 10 per palla	Rs 10 per palla	Rs 14 per candy of 180 seers	Rs 8/8/- per palla	Rs 8/8/- per palla	Rs 9 per palla
Rice -	Rs 20 ..	Rs 20 ..	Rs 17 ..	Rs 17 per palla	Rs 20 ..	Rs 20 ..	Rs 17 per palla	Rs 17 ..	Rs 17 ..	Rs 18 ..
Ragi	Rs 50 per cart load of 640 seers	Rs 50 per Cart load of 640 seers	Rs 55 per Cart load of 640 seers	Rs 55 per Cart load of 640 seers	Rs 14 per candy of 180 seers	Rs 50 per Cart-load of 640 seers	Rs 52 per cart load of 640 seers	Rs 58 per cart load of 640 seers	Rs 58 per cart load of 640 seers	Rs 58 per Cart-load of 640 seers.
Jola	—	—	Rs 8 per palla	Rs 8 per palla	—	—	—	Rs 8 per palla	Rs 7 per palla	Rs 7 per palla

N.B. The Prices are for delivery at Dt Headquarters except in the case of Chitaldroog Dt, in which delivery will be at Davangere.